

# Routes to tour in Germany

## The Green Coast Route

German roads will get you there - wherever people live and there are sights worth seeing. Old churches or half-timbered houses, changing landscapes or townships. There are just too many impressions, so many people find it hard to see at a glance what would suit their personal taste. Which is why we in Germany have laid out well-marked tourist routes concentrating on a special feature. Take the coast. We

are keen Europeans and happy to share the Green Coast Route with the Dutch, Danes and Norwegians. But we do feel that we in the north-west of Germany have the most varied section of the route. Offshore there are the North and East Frisian Islands. Then there are the rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems. There are moors and forests, holiday resorts with all manner of recreational facilities, spas, castles and museums. And

the Hanseatic cities of Bremen and Hamburg with their art galleries, theatres and shopping streets. Come and see for yourself the north-west of Germany. The Green Coast Route will be your guide.



- 1 Neuharlingersiel
- 2 A Frisian farmhouse in the Altes Land
- 3 Bremen
- 4 The North Sea

DZT DEUTSCHE ZENTRALE  
FÜR TOURISMUS EV  
Beethovenstrasse 69, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

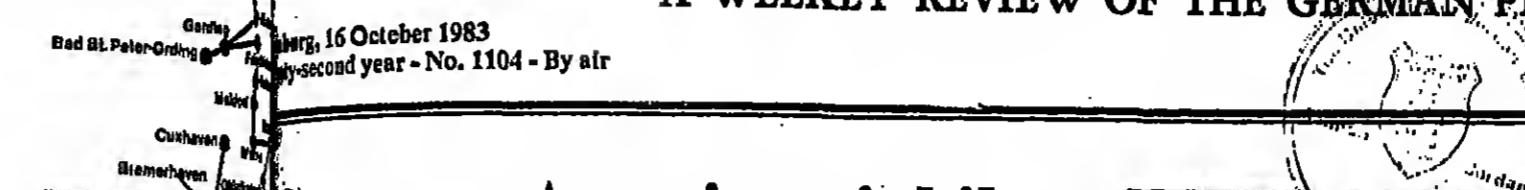


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## German-American jubilee not just window-dressing

Any speeches made in Washington to mark the tricentennial of German immigration have stressed the strength and durable nature of German-American ties.

Such numbers they are unlikely to find again for some time, but when the 52 million Americans of German descent think about the old country it is a sentiment they are likely to find.

It was made repeatedly by Bonn President Karl Carstens and by his American counterpart President Reagan to Secretary of State Shultz.

They have included German appearances on Capitol Hill, the opening of a friendship garden near the White House, an industrial fair, an exhibition of Expressionists in Philadelphia and the signing of documents marking the start of a large-scale youth exchange scheme.

There can be no doubt that this review all over America of similarities between and identity of interests of our two peoples has created a climate of mutual goodwill no other event could have.

The West's hand can only have been strengthened by this demonstration taking place on the eve of the crucial round of start talks and medium-range missile talks in Geneva.

President Carstens, who repeatedly dealt with the criticism levelled by advocates of unilateral disarmament and doubtless in respect of the dual-track Nato decision, convincingly claimed to speak for the majority of West Germans.

It was a majority for which Nato was a lasting alliance commitment.

This was a most important point to

Continued on page 3

year the Nobel Prize committee was still not at peace, but the award to the Danzig workers' leader in Poland would have meant a risk.

It is still not at peace, but the

award to Walesa is no longer like rousers' nest. It is still a politically

cost decision.

Now and its allies will see the

act of psychological warfare

capitalist world.

In the West some people may

be taken by surprise. Walesa did

not stand for peace and quiet; he sym-

bolized and conflict.

Few deserve the Nobel Prize as

Walesa.

For him, Poland went through a

violent struggle for freedom for a

and half, a bloodless social and

revolution.

and the Polish people may out-

now, but they haven't been beaten

They have shown that Communism

is not all-powerful.

Danzig shipyard electrician repre-

sent the world that peace and free-

dom together. Some are too

to talk about resistance; Walesa's

people could help set them right.

(Handelsblatt, 6 October 1983)

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## Wide variety of issues on agenda for Kohl visit to Saudi Arabia

Bonn has still not made a decision on the controversial issue of whether to sell the Leopard Mk II tank to Saudi Arabia.

Chancellor Kohl did not want to commit himself during his visit to Saudi Arabia. His restraint is understandable.

The Saudi Arabians have detailed ideas on their country's security and the military means they need to defend it.

But no Bonn government can afford to readily accept the Saudi viewpoint.

As a matter of principle Bonn exercises restraint in arms exports to countries that are not members of Nato. Does an exception make sense and can it be justified on major foreign policy grounds?

Saudi Arabia is of major importance to the West, but Israel is more than a mere bystander in this context, and Herr Kohl has yet to visit the Holy Land.

Bonn's ties with Riyadh are much closer than those with most Third

Such a one-sided approach would be sure to weaken their reputation and influence in the Arab world.

Saudi Arabia feels itself to be part of the free world, as is in keeping with the education and outlook on life of its elite.

But it is strongly opposed to equating the free world with the West. As a non-aligned state anxious to maintain its independence from the superpowers in particular, the country needs to diversify its cordial ties with the West.

The Federal Republic of Germany, as an economic great power, naturally enjoys priority. Three factors accounted for the importance of the resulting partnership between Bonn and Riyadh:

First, Saudi Arabia has exercised a moderating influence on its Arab neighbours in the Middle East conflict, especially on the extremists.

Second, Saudi Arabia sought close ties with the West during the Iran crisis in 1979 when, after the ousting of the Shah, it looked temporarily as though Islamic fundamentalism under Khomeini might spread like a bush fire throughout the Gulf.

The Saudis thus immediately stepped into the breach when Iran abruptly reduced its oil exports. They thus helped to ensure that a supply bottleneck did not arise.

Third, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan transformed the Gulf in general, and Saudi Arabia in particular, into the vortex of Western security interests, including Bonn's, overnight.

It looked as though the area might be turned into a world hot spot and run the risk of setting the scene for a military clash between the two superpowers.

The industrialised Western countries were worried about unhindered supplies of vital energy imports without which their economic security would be devastated.

Cordial ties with Saudi Arabia assumed overriding importance, and that was the situation when in summer 1980 Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed King Khaled to Bonn.

The late King ruled a country from which Germany imported more than a quarter of its oil. He reaffirmed his interest in arms deals with West Germany and the Chancellor promised to give the matter careful consideration.

Herr Schmidt intended to reach a decision on the Saudis' shopping list for military hardware by the end of the year.

A rational process of decision-making was rendered virtually impossible when at the end of 1980 Social Democrats were outraged by the delivery of German-made submarines to the Pinochet regime in Chile.

The Social Democrats, Chancellor Schmidt's party, did not learn of the decision by the Federal Security Council until after the event. This was due to a serious breakdown in communications.

The Bonn government was virtually no longer in a position to give sober consideration to whether vital economic security interests might not be at stake in the Persian Gulf that warranted exporting arms to Saudi Arabia.

The Saudis were also anxious not to limit their cordial ties with the West to a one-sided emphasis on relations with the United States.

### Overnight the Saudis became a vortex of Western security interests . . .

World countries. They are relations of a special kind.

In the 1970s Saudi Arabia made a meteoric rise from an insignificant desert state to an oil giant. It commands great political importance in the Arab world.

Financially it has long emerged as a world power. It has much higher foreign exchange reserves than any other country even though its balance of payments is in the red in the wake of declining oil exports.

But it is still Germany's largest trading partner outside the West and was for many years its foremost oil supplier until it was overtaken by Britain and Libya.

Bonn appreciates Saudi Arabia's moderate attitude among the Opec states.

Not even the Saudis were able to prevent the devastating second round of oil price increases in the late 1970s, but they succeeded time and again in calling a halt to the price spiral favoured by extremist oil producers.

They also top the list for ploughing petrodollars back into the Western economic cycle, having largely reinvested in the industrialised West their astronomical oil revenues.

Riyadh is even Bonn's leading foreign creditor. Between 1980 and 1982 it lent the Federal Republic of Germany a total of DM23bn.

In proportion as Bonn gained in international political standing during the 1970s the German government grew increasingly keen to step up ties with leading Third World countries over and above partnership within the West.

Saudi Arabia soon came to hold pride of place among these endeavours. Bonn and Riyadh are both interested in gaining leeway outside the superpowers' spheres of influence.

The Saudis were also anxious not to limit their cordial ties with the West to a one-sided emphasis on relations with the United States.

People close to feeling within the Social Democratic parliamentary party at the time said the Chancellor might have had an easy time of the arms deal with Saudi Arabia if only he had demonstratively refused to supply the submarines to.

Fear and trembling were number of faces in Bonn as Chancellor Schmidt outlined his return.

But Crown Prince Fahd of any Americans do not understand this. He said Germans can be pro-

no signs of emotion. In his view and at the same time against

touched overriding importance of missiles in Europe.

He preferred not to judge American friendship, a look

deeds he would have liked to last for centuries. Politicians

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On returning from the Opec American university professor

North-South summit in Casablanca, "The Germans are Europe's most

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Riyadh exchange of views

in condensed form.

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Chancellor Kohl was won

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That was why a fresh statement of

political principles governing arms ex-

ports was decided on. It had the added

advantage that time could be gained.

The political parties in the Bundestag were also expected to be forced to de-

bate the issue and to reach clear-cut de-

cisions on it.

Prior to Helmut Schmidt's April 1980 visit to Riyadh industry bombarded the

Press with reports of wildly exaggerated

Saudi expectations in respect of arms

supplies from Germany.

In addition to the headline-hitting

Leopard 2 tank the Saudis were said to

be interested in other armoured ve-

hicles and even anti-aircraft weapons.

Israel did not look on idly. It lodged

a strongly-worded quas-veto. Foreign

Minister Genscher grew less enthu-

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sition to an arms deal with Saudi

Arabs.

The Saudis want to

buy German, not

American . . . as a

political decision . . .

Arabs in his own party, the Free Dem-

ocrats.

The Defence Ministry noted that the

Leopard Mk 2 included such advanced

technology that it would really be better

to sell it to no-one but Nato allies.

The Ministry took (and takes) a dim

view of the foreign policy effect of the

stationing of German arms experts and

instructors in Saudi Arabia that would

then become necessary.

On the eve of the discussion between

Chancellor Schmidt and the Saudi lead-

ers it was clear that all the Chancellor

could do — again — was to make a

vague interim statement.

The only explanation he could offer

his Saudi hosts for his hesitation was a

reference to German history, to domes-

tic political resistance occasioned by

new arms export guidelines, on which

work had yet to be completed.

But there was still no question of a

clear-cut refusal to supply arms to the

Saudis.

The atmosphere between the two de-

legations at the conference table in

## GERMAN-AMERICAN TIES

### Beneath the celebrations, a need to clarify a few misunderstandings

Riyadh was one of cordiality, but the remainder that it was. Bonn made its mind up, and the decision to do so made a drastic decision to do so.

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## Nuclear war by mistake unlikely, says minister

Bonn Defence Minister Manfred Wörner says that as far as one can reasonably tell there can be no possibility of a nuclear war being waged by mistake.

Comparisons drawn with the shooting down of the Korean airliner are in his view inappropriate.

Interviewed in Bonn, Herr Wörner said both superpowers had taken far-reaching precautions to ensure that mistakes couldn't happen.

Computers might be growing increasingly perfect, but in America he was sure the decisions were taken by people, not by machines.

There were also various security stances. Mishaps involving technical hitches that triggered warnings had generally been spotted, and remedial action taken, by people at the first level of security checks.

Following this first level there were at least four further stages involving technical checks or surveillance by individuals.

As for the shooting down of the Korean Jumbo, Herr Wörner said it had been the result of calculated considerations on the part of high-ranking Soviet leaders.

The airliner had been pursued for so long by Soviet aircraft that the decision to shoot it down could not have been taken locally, let alone by the pilot.

The incident had been an instance of a dictatorial regime making brutal use of its military might, whatever the motives might have been.

There had definitely been no question of nervousness or of automatic responses being involved.

In principle, international regulations were sufficient to deal with airliners that were off-course and in sensitive air space.

They were adequate, he felt, as long as they were abided by. But we ought also to try and improve them.

Opinion poll findings that over 75 per cent of Germans questioned were opposed to the stationing of new missiles had not surprised him in the least, Herr Wörner said.

It was only natural to respond in this way. The question had been phrased in such a way that virtually no other answer was possible.

Yet surveys had also clearly shown that an overwhelming majority of Germans felt Nato was indispensable and were in favour of the Bundeswehr and of defence commitments.

Wherever open days were held at military installations or recruits were sworn in at public ceremonies, the general public showed keen interest.

The so-called peace movement was only a tiny minority in relation to the population as a whole.

The electorate had voted in favour of the present Bonn government by a clear majority and were well aware of the government's views on security issues.

An attempt was now being made to undermine this majority decision by a minority. The government was not going to allow itself to be irritated by this bid, and certainly not to be persuaded to change its policy.

"We are not going to allow anxiety to spread, an anxiety that some are artificially fomenting and others may genuinely feel," he said.

Outlining his general view on the role

executive, he said that if the West were to go ahead with missile modernisation the East would install even faster missiles in return. Herr Wörner said that was just a bluff. The Soviet Union had developed short-range missiles long before Nato arrived at its dual-track decision in December 1979. They were the SS-21, 22 and 23, and the SS-21 was already being stationed. It is in the Luftwaffe reserve.

Choke away... Defence Minister Manfred Wörner

Herr Wörner said he took such statements seriously, but in this case the declaration steered clear of crucial issues and reached the wrong conclusion.

"Peace is not in jeopardy because weapons exist, not even nuclear weapons, but because there are dictatorships that are prepared to use their weapons as a threat."

He had been disappointed that the World Council of Churches had made not the slightest distinction between aggressors and defenders, between democracy and dictatorship.

Oskar Lafontaine, Social Democratic mayor of Saarbrücken and a member of the SPD national executive, has suggested that Germany should withdraw from Nato.

Herr Wörner said that would mean forfeiting security, and with it peace. It would not be long before the Federal Republic bowed to the dictates of the Soviet Union, where occupied by Russia or not.

Egon Bahr, SPD disarmament expert and another member of the national

In the meantime the Soviet Union would calmly carry on with its own missile build-up.

Two points that arise from the Soviet arms programme particularly worry Herr Wörner. One is Soviet superiority in the conventional sector, the other that Moscow is going ahead with its nu-

## Schmidt sticks by missiles decision



Former Chancellor Helmut Schmidt... no change of mind. (Photo: Bundesbildstelle)

He said that in his view the "walk in woods" proposal drawn up in Geneva in the summer of 1982 would have been a compromise both sides could have accepted.

But with regard to the defence of Europe he added that he felt that as the 1980s went by, the idea of first use of



Choke away... Defence Minister Manfred Wörner

the price decline that the USA decided to revive the stalled coffee agreement.

The idea now was no longer to use buffer stocks to stabilise prices but to impose export quotas on the individual producer countries.

When the price drops below \$1.20 a pound the quotas are reduced, and when it rises above \$1.40 they are raised.

What buffer stocks failed to achieve with other commodities has worked with the quota system for coffee. Prices have been relatively stable since 1980 despite a considerable surplus production.

Present global stocks amount to 40 million sacks (of 60 kilos each). This is about half a year's harvest.

To get rid of the coffee that does not fall under the export quotas, many producer countries sold to non-members of the agreement at dumping prices.

The central issue at the London meeting was therefore how to overcome this split in the market.

The consumer countries urged that the existing price range should be reduced or at least maintained to prevent giving an incentive for over-production.

Developing countries, on the other hand, argued that the industrial goods they import are also becoming more expensive all the time.

A 16-ton lorry cost Brazil the equivalent of 66 sacks of coffee in 1969. It now costs double in coffee terms.

Negotiations are not yet concluded, but pundits expect that the old price range of \$1.20 to \$1.40 will be retained.

This will be made easier by the fact that one bone of contention was settled last year when the producer countries reached agreement on how to divide the cake.

Sugar, which is now being negotiated in Geneva is a more difficult issue. The main reason why no agreement has yet been reached is that the world's second largest exporter, the EEC, has not been prepared to agree.

The Community nations want to prevent their surplus production that is thrown on the world market at subsidised prices from being reduced. Germany alone produces 25 per cent more sugar than it consumes.

The stabilisation of Third World commodity earnings has been a key

## Plans to steady commodity prices fall through

Third World countries depend on a range of commodities for foreign exchange. Falling commodity prices over the few years have hit these countries. Plans were drawn up to stabilise commodity prices but these have fallen through.

The biblical story of Joseph, who stored wheat during the seven fat years and sold it in the lean years, is the model case of crisis management in Europe.

Bonn's aim must be to find a clear threshold, and the quota system was supported by the forecasting technique of Joseph as a dream interpreter. It was therefore more successful than similar attempts.

Bon's first attempt at an active policy was supported by the quota system for coffee. Prices have been relatively stable since 1980 despite a considerable surplus production.

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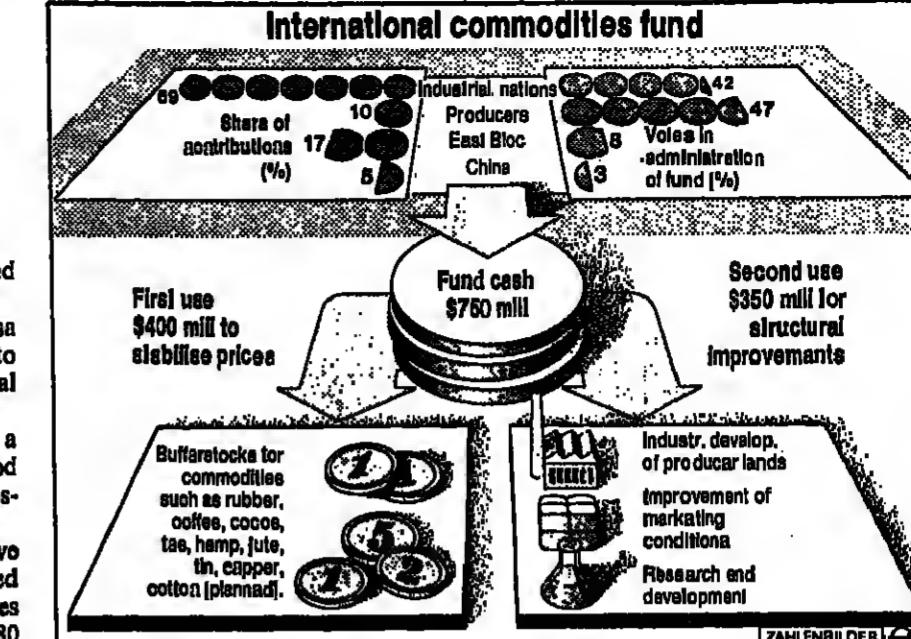
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countries have developed monocultures and depend on so few commodities for export earnings.

According to Keschull, many developing countries are now also sceptical about the fund. They argue that money would be taken out of functioning commodity agreements to support those that do not work.

This is also the reason why the coffee countries in particular are no longer interested.

But their hopes could prove deceptive. A World Bank study shows that coffee prices will be lagging behind those for industrial goods until the 1990s.

Demand for coffee is unlikely to rise by more than one per cent a year. So everything will depend on whether the producer countries manage to reduce their output, the study says.

The coffee agreement cannot function in the long run as long as there are constant surpluses. Less is more in the tricky game of export quotas, world market prices and export earnings, the report says.

The imbalance of North-South trade has many faces. Bangladesh, Asia's poor house, is earning less and less from its only important export commodity, tea.

The spreading use of synthetics has reduced world juice consumption from an annual 800,000 tons to 530,000 tons in ten years. The price per ton has tumbled from \$600 to \$165.

Other Third World countries are at the mercy of speculators and multinational corporations that dictate prices and pocket most of the proceeds.

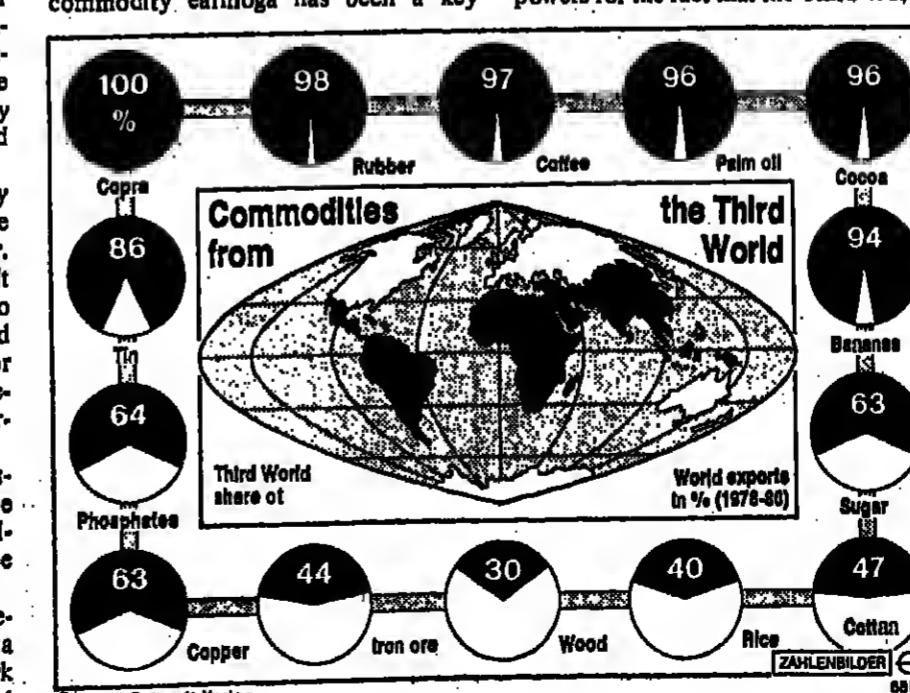
Sri Lanka sees no more than 15 to 20 pence of every deutschemark Germans spend on tea. The same applies to Kenya. Tea is a classic case because new producers in Africa are now competing with the traditional growers in Asia. Moreover, as the producers are disunited this makes common action impossible.

The developing countries had planned great hopes for the common fund on the Unctad VI conference in Belgrade earlier this year.

Though Bonn had promised to ratify the fund this year, the Bonn-London-Washington axis was not prepared to make any further concessions.

Trade barriers and high tariffs on industrial goods imposed by the EEC and the USA have prevented Third World countries from processing their raw materials and exporting the finished products to the industrial world.

But the West is also increasingly —



Continued on page 6

## ■ EMPLOYMENT

## Why firms won't hire more apprentices

Many companies are reluctant to hire apprentices because of the cost of training them, according to a report.

The survey, by the CDU economic council (*Wirtschaftsrat*), reveals that 45 per cent of companies polled gave this reason for not taking on more apprentices.

Pay was only one item. In 1980 it averaged out at DM5,954 a year. But the gross cost per apprentice was about DM17,000 a year. It was as high as DM30,000 in some cases.

The survey was carried out among 1,200 firms. It shows that even the most expensive apprentice is cheaper than a university student. But the student's costs are paid by the taxpayer.

Apprentices spend a short time actually at the work bench, say the respondent companies. By the time two days a week at school, training time outside the company and 30 days annual holiday were deducted, the apprentice worked for about only 90 days a year.

This made training costs DM23.70 an hour. A qualified factory worker in 1980 earned only DM23.40 an hour.

The *Wirtschaftsrat* recommends that schooling be cut back and on-the-job training be increased. Apprentices pay should not be increased over the next few years.

Companies made about 40 other objections to hiring apprentices. They included youth protection laws such as a ban on Sunday work and job restrictions because certain work was regarded as dangerous.

Education standards were criticised. Forty-four per cent of the firms said a major reason for rejecting applicants was lack of education, particularly maths and spelling.

The situation was not helped by vocational schools. They gave no German-language courses, so apprentices could not improve through formal education.

The Federal Labour Office also comes under fire. The government employment bureau is accused of sending wrong applicants to wrong companies.

"Counsellors often know neither the companies nor job qualifications. This ignorance results in misdirecting applicants which leads to not only delays in



## Young man's new chapter

Out of the apprenticeship. A newly qualified book printer is symbolically ducked in a ceremony dating back to the time of Gutenberg. This occasion was in Mainz.

(Photo: dpa)

placement but unnecessary frustration for the applicant."

The Labour Office should give aptitude tests to applicants before sending them for interviews. This would reduce the number of rejections and multiple dismissals.

Part of the reason was the negative image given to businessmen through some of the media. This was partly influenced by the trade unions.

The survey gives no clue about how much the businessman himself is to blame for his own poor image.

Complaints were also made about behaviour. This was sometimes bad enough for apprentices to be dismissed during their probation time.

Some chewed gum, wore punk clothes and even appeared slightly drunk at interviews, reported the survey.

Among the most frequent reason for

## World commodity prices

Continued from page 5  
though indirectly — selling the consequences of the raw materials crisis.

The inability of many developing countries to repay their debts is in much part of this crisis as is German industry's declining exports to the Third World. Last year's exports to the developing world were down three per cent, and this year's figures are stagnating.

At least 1.35 million jobs depend on exports to the Third World, says the German Institute for Economic Research.

But the Brussels stabilisation coffers emptied quickly as a wide range of commodity prices plummeted.

Negotiations on Lomé are now beginning in Brussels. To prove that the stabilisation system works, the Community will have to boost its funding for it.

Roland Bunzental  
(Frankfurter Rundschau, 1 October 1983)

Where young people work  
Most popular careers (figures Jan. 1982)

Boys	
Auto mechanics	86724
Electricians	7515
Machine engin.	45602
Cabinet makers	41708
Bricklayers	38219
Painters	34933
Gas, water fitters	33134
Salesmen	28005
Bakers	24125
Toolmakers	22060
Filters	21927
Bank clerks	21733

Girls	
10755 Salesgirls	
62041 Hairdressers	
40463 Businesswomen	
37936 Doctor's assist.	
35397 Indust. businesswoman	
27323 Retailers	
27092 Dental assistants	
26299 Bank clerks	
23714 Solicitor's clerks	
20453 Sales	
18310 Office workers	
18108 Accountants' clerks	



Heinz Murmann  
(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 4 October 1983)

16 October 1983  
104-16 October 1983

## Cash grain trade train German paradox: economy improves despite exports

The Bonn Cabinet has a DM160m plan to promote training for between 7,000 and 9,000 young people.

Federal Education Minister Wilms says the money will be invested in areas where there are many apprenticeship vacancies and where the demand is high. Priority will be given to sectors where performance is having a dampening effect on growth.

The scheme will not be clear until the government in Bonn has decided on company training. All the more so as the scheme will be non-company.

Trade guilds and chambers of commerce have been asked to support the scheme.

The programme will be implemented in Germany by 30 September. It will be completed by nine and 16 per cent by 31 March next year.

The pay is to be restricted. Figures would have been even lower. The government has set a limit of 12 per cent and 10 per cent for Britain and the East Bloc, respectively.

Training is to be switched to apprenticeships as soon as possible. This will be no need for apprentices to be sought in schools and in the home.

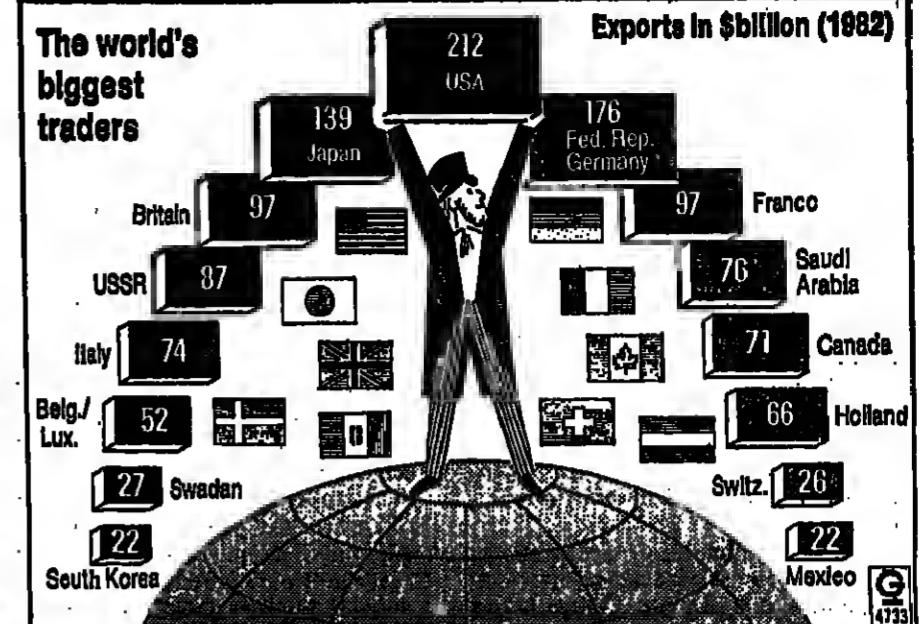
A drop in exports overall is surprising because the deutschemark has weakened.

But there is much to indicate that the boom in orders will not last. Even the otherwise rather optimistic Bundesbank thinks so. It has warned that one good month does not necessarily mean a trend.

There are important reasons to assume that there will be no runaway growth in exports. The upturn in the USA is slowing and Third World demand is likely to decline. And EEC nations are likely to cut imports markedly next year.

Important Community countries (almost half Germany's foreign trade is within the EEC) have started to devalue.

### The world's biggest traders



balance trade figures by reducing domestic power.

This means that the European market will become smaller and exports considerably more difficult — serious for a country as export-dependent as Germany.

Major trading partners like Italy, the Netherlands and Belgium cannot afford to maintain the present level of imports. And France, by far the most important buyer of German goods, wants to eliminate its trade deficit which last year was FF100m.

West Germany accounts for close to half of France's deficit, so it is obvious who will have to suffer.

Balanced trade between France and Germany can only be achieved if the franc is not overvalued against the deutschemark. But that is exactly what it is only six months after the last devaluation.

Despite government efforts, prices in France are rising at three times the German rate.

It is therefore only a matter of time before the franc comes under pressure again, necessitating a new realignment of exchange rates within the European Monetary System (EMS).

And since realignments usually include all EMS currencies, the deutschemark is bound to be revalued steeply against the other EMS currencies by the beginning of next year at the latest.

Experience with the last revaluation shows that in times of stagnating world trade a revaluation of the deutschemark would detract from Germany's competitiveness within the EEC.

So that rules out an export miracle to put the sagging economy back on its feet.

Hans Georg Linder  
(Nürnberger Nachrichten, 3 October 1983)

## Pipeline: Soviet cunning won big advantages

losses just to keep production going and keep jobs.

Yet it was the German companies who had played a leading part in the tedious and politically controversial negotiations.

Italy and France managed to secure privileged positions for themselves.

The Soviets were equally clever in playing one country against the other when it came to negotiating prices, writes Lehahn.

There was a sort of "negotiation merry-go-round" in the course of which the Russian delegates sounded out German suppliers first and then did the same in Italy, France, Japan and other countries.

In this way they negotiated in stages but parallel with competing countries and suppliers.

This enabled them to almost simultaneously present competing Western firms with tenders they received from others, using this to obtain the best terms.

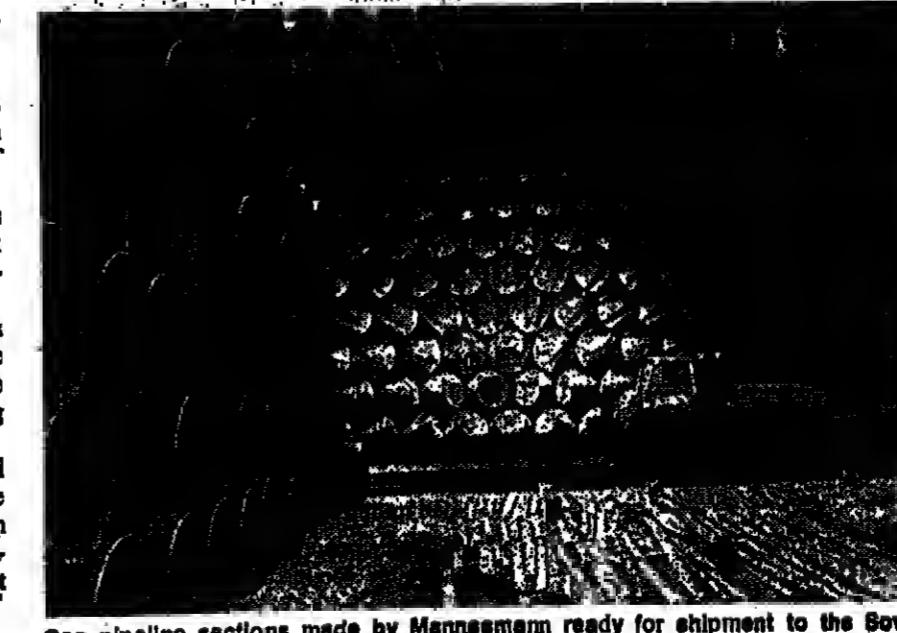
In the years of negotiating, Western exporters lowered their prices up to 60 per cent, according to Soviet sources.

Iron and steel group Salzgitter withdrew a bid because Soviet demands were not commercially feasible.

A Dutch bid to obtain better terms and conditions by forming an interest group of all suppliers prompted the Soviets to cancel all orders from Dutch firms. The Netherlands responded by waiving additional gas purchases from the Soviet Union.

The Japanese showed their way into what was originally a purely Soviet-European project to the extent where they then captured the lion's share of the orders.

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 30 September 1983)



Gas pipeline sections made by Mannesmann ready for shipment to the Soviet Union. (Photo: Sven Simon)

## No quick solutions in sight in spite of good intentions

For the past year Chancellor Kohl's government has given priority to action on migrant workers and their families. But very little has actually been accomplished.

It has consistently said that it couldn't work wonders. That is very much to its credit, its performance need not be assessed in terms of miracles.

But it did promise to deal promptly with urgent problems facing the country, and in this case it has failed to live up to its promise.

Policy on migrant workers formed part of the priority programme listed in Helmut Kohl's 13 October 1982 government policy statement. It was framed with reference to three fundamental concepts:

- integration of foreign residents as the overriding objective;
- limitation of any further influx by means of a continued ban on recruitment of migrant workers and restrictions on arrangements for their families to join them;
- promotion and facilitation of readiness on the part of foreign nationals to return to their countries of origin.

Integration is clearly not an objective that can be achieved in the lifetime of a single parliament; it is a permanent task.

Taken seriously as a target, it will not

be envisaged by means of decrees. Integration cannot be imposed from above.

So all one can do is check whether measures have been undertaken that are likely to further the objective. They may be designed to eliminate obstacles or to forecast trends that are likely to make integration more difficult.

Between October 1982 and March 1983, when the general election was held, only one move was made by Chancellor Kohl's government.

Interior Minister Friedrich Zimmersmann set up a working party consisting of Federal and Land government and local authority representatives to review the problem.

By March 1983 they were to submit a report on the problems of aliens policy and possibilities of solving them.

They finished their work on time and the Bonn Cabinet expressed satisfaction. Their recommendations have since been under consideration by Interior Ministry and Labour Ministry officials.

But no-one yet knows what proposals

Ministry officials will end up by submitti

ng;

they have been given no clear

guidance by the government on what is required.

In one respect alone does the March 1983 coalition agreement avoid generalisation and get down to brass tacks on aliens policy.

Labour Minister Norbert Blüm was

Was ereignet sich in Deutschland? Wie sieht Deutschland die Welt? Antworten auf diese Fragen gibt Ihnen DIE WELT, Deutschlands große, überregionale Tages- und Wirtschaftszeitung.

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O que é que acontece na Alemanha? Como veja a Alemanha o mundo? Come vede in Germania il mondo? Risposte a tali quesiti le trovate in DIE WELT, il quotidiano indipendente, economico della Germania, a livello nazionale.

¿Qué sucede en Alemania? ¿Cómo ve Alemania el mundo? Cómo ve a Alemania o mundo? Así responden a estas preguntas en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, supraregional y económico.

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Así responden a estas preguntas encontrándose en DIE WELT, el diario alemán independiente, supraregional y económico.

called on to draft proposals for financial incentives to encourage migrant workers to return home. This point has been dealt with. Herr Blüm came to terms with Finance Minister Stoltenberg in next to no time and legislation has been tabled. In view of shortage of cash a repatriation grant not exceeding DM10,500 will be offered to migrant workers willing to return home with their families for good. The offer will be open to migrant workers from Yugoslavia, Korea, Morocco, Portugal, Spain, Tunisia and Turkey. They will also be entitled to cash save-us-youarn deposits immediately and to an immediate refund of their employees' contributions to their respective pension fund.

All that can otherwise be said is that the Bonn government has kept up the ban on recruitment of migrant workers in force since 1973.

But that was a point at which all were agreed from the outset, so it cannot be claimed to have been part of any grand design.

So that is as far as Bonn's aliens policy has progressed over the past year, apart from visits to Turkey by politicians ranging from Berlin mayor Richard Weltsäcker to Labour Minister Blüm and Interior Minister Zimmermann.

These visits may have been necessary and useful to check the view taken by the government's hardest-hit by Bonn's policy (over one foreign resident in three in the Federal Republic of Germany) is a Turk.

But no action has been taken by the Bonn government as a result, an there is a wide range of specific moves need

discussing.

Herr Zimmermann, for instance, outlined this summer in a lengthy speech to the Bundestag human affairs committee where he proposed to amend the Aliens Act.

The main features of the Bill, he said, would be:

- a catalogue of grounds on which applications for a residence permit could be refused;

• a temporary residence category for, say, study purposes that ruled out any subsequent qualification for permanent residence;

• the introduction of a right of residence for family members that was linked to and expired with the breadwinner's work permit;

• compulsory (not automatic) residence permits for foreign nationals aged under 16;

• legal consolidation of the residential status of foreign nationals who have lived and worked in Germany for years;

• additional measures to combat CDU, the CSU and the FDP, stake out

Foreigners in Germany  
Percentages against total pop (1982)

ENERGY

No era of power cuts as supply outstrips demand

Barthelt, board chairman of

Germany's subsidiary Kraftwerk

AG, once had visions of the

power supply outstripped supply

company, Kraftwerk Union, manu-

facturing power station plant and equip-

ment.

In 1981, he forecast, German utili-

ties would lack an essential power re-

serve in 1985 power supplies would

be fully available everywhere

in the future.

Even the current power reserve is a

reassuring 7,000 megawatts, and some

claim it is more than 10,000 megawatts.

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## New short-haul Airbus in service by 1988, says minister

France, Britain and the Federal Republic have agreed on going ahead with the third Airbus, the A320, according to the French Transport Minister, Charles Fiterman. No formal agreement has been made about the proposed 150-seater, but it was intended to be in service by 1988.

Little over a year ago European aviation industry executives were confident the Airbus would give Boeing and McDonnell-Douglas a good run for their money — at least in non-American markets.

But they were beset by a trough of low pressure faster than expected and now have good reason to view the prospects with misgivings.

Sales of the wide-bodied A 300 and A 310 models have dropped and

### Dam for sale

Continued from page 9  
enough for a small town with a population, in those days, of about 3,000.

Industrial development in the post-war years increased the demand for power and the town bought extra electricity from the grid.

Doubts whether the dam wall was safe arose in the early 1960s. After various surveys the water level was halved to 15 metres.

As a result, power output declined to roughly 400,000 kilowatt hours per year. The power station ran at a loss.

After a controversial council debate in 1973 it was decided by a one-vote majority to shut the power station down.

Repairs were expected to run up several hundred thousand marks. Vöhrenbach didn't have the cash. Besides, a majority on the council felt generating power was no longer economic.

But the dam was not demolished either. It is the only one of its kind in Europe and is a listed historical monument.

With fuel and power prices now higher, potential buyers who evidently have more cash available than Vöhrenbach are hoping to run the power station at a profit again.

Whether a future owner will be happy with his purchase is another matter. No-one knows whether repairs will cost more than the estimated DM1m. The machinery needs replacing, lock, stock and barrel.

The crucial feature is the state of the cast-concrete used in the 1920s when it was a new technique about which little was known.

The acid water of the Linach reservoir may well have damaged the concrete. A comparable dam wall burst in Italy in the 1920s.

Even after repairs no-one can be sure whether the wall will still be capable of holding back the full level of water.

These technical problems are not the only handicaps preventing a quick sale. Vöhrenbach is not sure how much it can ask.

The authorities are unsure what yardstick to go by. They could take any but the original cost. The dam was built during the post-World War I hyper-inflation and construction costs totalled over 300,000 billion reichsmarks.

Karl-Otto Sattler  
(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 5 October 1983)

Airbus consortium lacks the cash to research and develop a new model it hopes will bring in business.

Airbus Industrie is a government consortium to which France and Germany each hold a 37.9-per-cent stake, Britain 20 per cent and Spain 4.2 per cent.

So there is an obvious temptation to offset the shortage of cash by resorting to the taxpayer. Indeed, governments have no choice in the matter.

If the four countries want to stay in business in high tech and provide highly qualified jobs they have no option but to put on a brave face and pay for the privilege.

So there are no doubts in Bonn that the Federal government will soon be increasing the Airbus's credit backing from DM4.1bn to DM4.5bn. The limit was increased from DM2.85bn as recently as in March last year.

In all, Bonn has ploughed roughly DM7.5bn into European aviation projects in the form of R & D subsidies, manufacturing grants and sales credit facilities.

It is more than doubtful whether the German taxpayer will ever be able to recoup a single deutschemark.

Yet the market conditions for aircraft manufacturers are fairly favourable in the long term, at least if market research findings are any guide.

Between now and the turn of the century, the pundits claim, airlines will need to invest roughly DM700bn in new aircraft merely to replace and maintain fleet strength.

But these prospects for the future are scant consolation in a bleak present. In the wake of the worldwide recession IATA airlines have no cash to even consider buying new aircraft.

Last year they were collectively DM5bn in the red. Besides, as a result of mistaken expectations in the 1970s they all have massive surplus capacity.

About 150 up-to-the-minute wide-bodied jet airliners are currently up for sale on the used aircraft market.

Market research people say that from 1983 until well into the 1990s world demand for an aircraft in this category will amount to between 2,500 and 3,500 units.

If Europe were to succeed in cornering, say, 800 of those orders it would

hit the Airbus hard, but it has been particularly hard-hit by the trend.

There were 46 orders in 1981, 17 in 1982; but so far this year there have been only four. What is more, 12 of the Airbuses ordered in 1982 are doubtful.

Only one option taken out in earlier years has not been clinched as firm orders, so had been expected.

It has come as a serious blow to European aerospace manufacturers. A few years ago, with orders pouring in, they planned to step up production to 88 Airbuses a year.

They must now request the supervisory board to cut capacity back to 45 planes a year by 1985. Then, or so market researchers say, airlines will be back in the market for orders.

There are similar trends in other markets, but the European manufacturers are not in a position to respond anywhere near as flexibly as their American competitors.

So Airbus has had to plough roughly DM7.5bn into European aviation projects in the form of R & D subsidies, manufacturing grants and sales credit facilities.

European welfare provisions rule out hire and fire terms of employment common in the United States. So staff cannot simply be laid off when times are hard.

Yet once, in the 1970s, when Boeing gravely misjudged Jumbo orders, the US company was able to pare down its work force from 120,000 to less than 70,000 in next to no time.

As if such problems were not enough, the Airbus people also face the problem of deciding what management policy to adopt for the 1990s.

That may seem a long way ahead, but decisions must soon be taken because it is years before an aircraft makes its way from the drawing board to the runway.

If it were up to the manufacturers, Airbus engineers and technicians would start work today rather than tomorrow on a new aircraft, envisaged as the A 320.

Unlike the models built so far, it would not be a wide-bodied airliner. It is envisaged as a short- and medium-haul plane seating 150 passengers.

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If Europe were to succeed in cornering, say, 800 of those orders it would

fare well. The break-even point will be reached once sales pass

Yet despite such gloom, the Airbus executives have given the go-ahead. Of the 12 involved, clearly only one is prepared at this stage to believe in the forecasts.

The others are not optimistic about the development costs, which, to total DM5bn, give the model no chance of being profitable.

Airlines are also changing their minds. Only Air France, Air Inter, both under pressure from the French government, have decided to order 75 planes in all.

But that is not enough. The four countries are going ahead with the Airbus management. The four are to be represented by museums in three countries — France, Germany and Luxembourg — for launching customs, received with keen interest, according to the magazine.

"Once we have 100 orders, we can get on with it," says Heinz Clippes, curator of the Trier museum and the man in charge of the exhibition.

Lufthansa is not the only launching customer for the Airbus. The two Airbus models between the countries concerned, always found the experts in France, Germany and Luxembourg, are satisfactory.

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### THE ARTS

## France, Germany, Luxembourg share their Roman past

may arguably mean that museums have held on to their prize exhibits and mainly lent stock normally kept out of sight.

Only copies and reproductions of mosaics, frescoes and friezes are available. The same is true of sensitive and irreplaceable statues and glassware.

Yet the objects on show are invariably important and worth seeing. They would be capable of fulfilling their representative and didactic purpose if only they were suitably presented.

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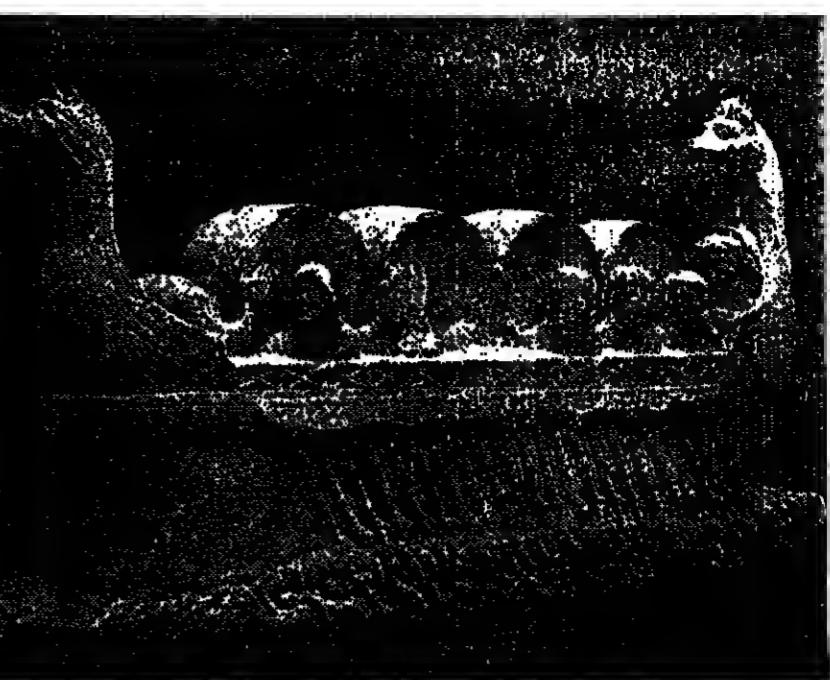
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Roman relief of wine boat, a 3rd century AD artefact on show at the Roman exhibition.  
(Photo: Catalogue)

## Magic meeting to reveal link between myth and reality

The magician has always been a classic fairy tale figure, so Fairy Tales and Shamanism was a fitting topic for this year's gathering of the European Fairy Tale Association in Bad Karlsruhe.

It is an argument that could well be put forward. Besides, the exhibition is due to be held next in Paris, in the Musée du Luxembourg.

There it will have enough room and can be enjoyed in its full splendour, just as its intentions will be more clearly apparent.

In Paris the original bronzes from Dalheim, Luxembourg, will be on show, lent by the Louvre. In Rolandseck only

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## Controls tightened on leather sprays as tests for poisonous ingredients go on

The Bonn Health Ministry has ordered manufacturers to put a warning on the labels of certain sprays used to impregnate leather and textiles.

The red-framed warning must say that inhalation could be hazardous to health, that the spray must be used only outdoors or in well-ventilated places and only for a few seconds at a time; and not near children and pets.

Some sprays have now had to be withdrawn from the market.

Medical literature has for some time dealt with individual cases of health damage caused by leather sprays. State anti-poison centres have registered about 250 cases.

Inhalation can cause headaches, aching joints, dizziness, coughing, fever, aching, shortness of breath and lung damage.

Symptoms are usually not noticed until an hour or two after use. So there is nothing that would alert the user and make him stop spraying.

Sixty per cent of the affected people had to be hospitalised. Doctors say that in some cases death was averted only by immediate intensive care. Several patients have died. The actual toxin is still unknown.

The Berlin-based Federal health authority originally thought that spray clogs the lungs. But this has not been substantiated by tests. The health authority has analysed all reported cases and come to this conclusion: there was a steep rise in 1980 and 1981 in poisoning due to the use of products made by Werner & Mertz, Mainz. After that period there was an equally rapid drop to below average levels.

The head of the company's chemical department, Dr Edelbert Bischoff, said:

"At exactly that time we changed our supplier of basic chemicals."

Professor Okonek also says that Werner & Mertz products contained silicone between August and December 1980. After that the use of silicone was discontinued.

## Meteorological stations all over the world



supplied the date arranged in see-at-a-glance tables in these new reference works. They include details of air and water temperature, precipitation, humidity, sunshine, physical stress of climate, wind conditions and frequency of thunderstorms.

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### Reading poser

Views on the effectiveness of this consumer protection differ.

The head of the Baden-Württemberg health authority, Dr Jägerhuber, has sent this memo to various government authorities: "Experience shows that the public pays no attention to the labels on everyday consumer goods. What's more, some people are unable to read the labels."

Some experts fear that legal responsibility will now rest entirely with the consumer. If he heeded the warnings he would be unable to make sensible use of the sprays: he would have to take his leather couch and easy chairs on to the balcony and then spray them only for a few seconds, which would achieve nothing.

Critics say that it is usually unnecessary to impregnate leather and that this can in any event be done with creams. But the industry says that impregnating sprays for textiles, shoes and other leather goods are essential.

These symptoms cannot be found on earth because the oil will not stick.

Continued on page 15

## Count down to youth combining firms hit out space ministry at low level of education

The 9th Space School in Kassel this month will be a joint American project.

During the nine-day conference of about 250 young people from 15 countries, complaints about the poor man team working in technical standards of apprentices will be checked out the Space Agency (ESA).

A German scientist, Dr Lange, will carry out scientific experiments have long been combined with an American scientist. The Koblenz Chamber of Commerce was chosen by the government and Industry has come to Spica Agency (ESA).

Dr Helmut Oser, who is in charge of the school, says that the brands that have been banned could be replaced by others with different substances that would still not guarantee their harmlessness.

A spokesman for one of the companies affected by the ban, Dr Lange of the Berlin-based Collonil, says that the mixtures used in the substitute products have not been known to have negative effects.

Professor Okonek says that if sales of the substitute products are stepped up this could shift the risk to substances that are not yet shown by statistics to be hazardous.

Quite apart from the loss of sales due to the ban, the industry now also has to face the problem of getting rid of the withdrawn chemicals.

Neither the uncertainties about the actual substance that causes the leather spray illness nor economic considerations have stopped the health authority from taking precautions.

In May, it banned *Imprilignol* made by Brauns-Heitmann.

On 9 September, after extensive negotiations, it held a scientific hearing behind closed doors. Five days later, representatives of the states and industry and Bonn officials met at the health ministry. The manufacturers yielded to pressure and withdrew seven brands. The remaining brands now carry the warning label.

An area of lesser importance neuro-physiology where many phenomena and sensations in specific situations.

Anthony Wright of the University of Hull, Nose and Throat, one of the collaborators in the study, explained the vestibular system of the inner ear which most of those who passed only roset directly to changes in acceleration. Two: the central nerve relating to the cardiovascular system.

Research into human physiology on two areas. One: the system of the inner ear which most of those who passed only roset directly to changes in acceleration. Two: the central nerve relating to the cardiovascular system.

"We have for some time been involved in an intensive discussion about this problem with the chambers of commerce and industry," says a North Rhine-Westphalian Education Ministry spokesman.

Criticism was particularly strong when industry has problems making full use of its production capacities.

A Ministry spokesman: "We don't deny the educational gaps of our students." But this was because conditions for such major subjects as German and maths were worse today than they used to be.

"What child still writes a letter to thank his aunt for a Christmas present? It's quicker and easier to reach for the phone."

Television takes the place of reading these days, and arithmetic is done with a pocket calculator.

The Ministry official: "Naturally, the school system must not capitulate in the face of these difficulties." The Ministry had instructed teachers to put more emphasis on spelling and maths.

Hanna Gieskes  
(Die Welt, 14 September 1983)

Kassel Chamber of Commerce report on a maths and spelling test all apprentices and trainees had to take at the Hesse Chamber last winter.

The Kassel vocational training experts compared the results of these tests with those of similar tests in 1978.

The proportion of students who had completed junior and senior high school was higher in the latest tests than in 1978. The test results should therefore have been better. But they weren't. The average number of mistakes was exactly the same as in 1978, "showing that the higher ratio of high school graduates did not make for better performance."

The situation elsewhere is exactly the same. In a survey made to find additional training places, the Lübeck Chamber of Commerce and Industry questioned the business community on the results of aptitude tests. The average failure rate was 59 per cent.

In North Rhine-Westphalia, close to 5,000 apprentices volunteered to take a spelling test in January this year. The results were much worse than in the first of these tests two years ago," writes the Association of North Rhine-Westphalian Chambers of Commerce and Industry.

Another 8,800 letters were prompted by various drives such as the SPD campaign before the elections.

Among these letters were many that were signed by entire school classes,

young groups, school faculties and works councils.

Many of the letter writers have written again either to thank the Chancellor for an apprenticeship or to tell him that they had failed.

In the latter case, the Chancellery staff contacts the local labour offices and chambers by telephone.

One of the staff: "That sort of thing takes a lot of time, but it's very effective."

The labour offices and chambers of commerce mobilised by the Chancellor now inform the Chancellery about the success or failure of their efforts.

A Rhineland chamber of commerce and industry that received 99 letters from the Chancellery said it had been able to place 49 of the applicants; 11 wanted to continue with their schooling; the rest did not bother to answer the chamber's letter.

A chamber spokesman: "We suspect that these youngsters are no longer interested in an apprenticeship." Twenty-one of those invited for an interview by a chamber in southern Germany did not turn up. Eight did not go to the interviews arranged with the potential training firm.

A Ruhr area chamber had 374 vacant apprenticeships to offer but 74 of the

105 applicants did not show up for an interview.

This chamber of commerce wrote to the Chancellery: "The youngsters were expressly told that they could come back to the chamber and try again should they fail in their first attempt. Very few made use of this offer."

A trade guild in the Rhine-Main area maintains that not all letters sent to the Chancellor are meant seriously. Writes the guild: "Only about two-thirds of the young people we wrote to responded to our offer. In many cases they told us that the letters they wrote to the Chancellor were politely motivated or that wrote simply because the necessary forms were passed around at school."

The Chancellor describes the activities that were triggered by Helmut Kohl's apprenticeship drive as encouraging.

It says it has received 400 letters with suggestions and concrete apprenticeship offers that have been forwarded to labour offices and chambers of commerce.

The letter writing drive of a Rhine-Lahn mayor resulted in an additional 300 apprenticeships against the previous year.

A savings bank decided to waive dividends for three years in favour of ten additional training places.

A youngster who had next to no schooling and was therefore considered a hopeless case managed to get a locksmith apprenticeship through the Chancellor and the local chamber.

The Chancellor works against striking a final balance sheet of the apprenticeship drive now, stressing that this cannot be done until October or November at the earliest.

Officials say that the 35,000 apprenticeships promised by the Chancellor will probably be exceeded. The trades alone reported 25,000 additional openings at the end of August.

The number of those who have apprenticeship contracts in their pockets but are still listed with the labour office as applicants is unknown. So is the number of those who have hoarded several contracts.

Even officials are now sceptical as to how many young people will eventually wind up with apprenticeships. The number of applicants has risen more than anticipated.

Rudi Kligus  
(Mannheimer Morgen, 21 September 1983)

## Chancellor's Office flooded with pleas for jobs

Chancellor Helmut Kohl's election promise of apprenticeships for all has led to a flood of mail at the Chancellor's Office.

Close to 17,000 letters have been received since March and Chancellery staff are groaning under the load.

The letters have to be answered and forwarded to the various labour offices and chambers of commerce.

Now official Bonn parlance refers no longer to "apprenticeship guarantee" but "apprenticeship drive."

So far 7,700 young people or their parents have written to "Dear Mr Chancellor" telling him of their wishes and worries and enclosing extensive apprenticeship application material.

Another 8,800 letters were prompted by various drives such as the SPD campaign before the elections.

Among these letters were many that were signed by entire school classes,

youth groups, school faculties and works councils.

Many of the letter writers have written again either to thank the Chancellor for an apprenticeship or to tell him that they had failed.

In the latter case, the Chancellery staff contacts the local labour offices and chambers by telephone.

One of the staff: "That sort of thing takes a lot of time, but it's very effective."

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A Rhineland chamber of commerce and industry that received 99 letters from the Chancellery said it had been able to place 49 of the applicants; 11 wanted to continue with their schooling; the rest did not bother to answer the chamber's letter.

A chamber spokesman: "We suspect that these youngsters are no longer interested in an apprenticeship." Twenty-one of those invited for an interview by a chamber in southern Germany did not turn up. Eight did not go to the interviews arranged with the potential training firm.

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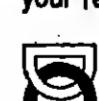
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## THE LAW

## Doctor convicted in case of paroled sex offender who struck again

A dog owner who allows a vicious dog to run around free until someone gets bitten could well be charged with causing bodily injury through negligence.

But what happens when a mental hospital psychiatrist allows a sex offender to leave hospital without supervision and the patient commits another sex crime?

A Göttingen court has now ruled that the psychiatrist is also guilty of bodily injury through negligence.

The doctor, at the time medical director of Göttingen state hospital, was fined DM20,400.

An appeal is to be lodged against the which is thought to be unique in this country and which is likely to have a far-reaching effect on the psychiatric care of criminals.

The case raises the question as to the extent to which judges and prosecutors, who have no psychiatric training, can evaluate therapeutic measures by applying criminal code criteria.

The case: at the age of 14 and 15, a boy from a broken working class family tried three times to rape women. He succeeded on two other occasions and on yet another occasion he was caught in an act of exhibitionism.

Since the court ruled that he was legally insane he was committed to Mönchengladbach state hospital near Göttingen in 1977.

In the summer of 1980, he was allowed to visit his parents twice. He then allegedly committed another sex offence.

His parents, who said that they did not keep him under constant supervision, were later fined on charges of "bodily injury through neglect and omission."

Shortly after this, the young man was



transferred to Göttingen state hospital.

An experienced 61-year-old psychiatrist diagnosed his disorder as curable and assigned him to a group for analysis and therapy.

Since the idea was to gradually accustom the man to returning to a life in freedom, the doctor let him leave the hospital building and move about the extensive grounds without supervision.

But only one-third of hospital is fenced in. The offender was able to sneak into town when he wanted.

The psychiatrist was fully aware of this but he trusted the patient sufficiently to accept the risk.

He did not depart from this practice even after the court trying the relapse during the patient's visit to his parents ordered the continued stay of the offender — now 19 — in a mental hospital on the grounds that he was a danger to the public.

In the following weeks, the patient was seen drunk returning to the hospital late at night. Six to eight packs of cigarettes were found on him and he admitted to having left the hospital grounds to visit a girl friend at a nearby home for young people.

He said that any relaxation in the detention conditions in such cases would have to be preceded by many years of treatment.

At the first violations of rules and no later than when the patient visited the doctor at his sickbed, the therapist should have cancelled the privilege of leaving the hospital building, the judge said.

The counsel for the defence, Hans

psychiatrist, the visit to the girl was an indication that the patient was trying to establish non-violent relations with the opposite sex.

The event that possibly triggered the relapse occurred two weeks later. The psychiatrist was taken ill with an eye illness and could not keep the patient on a "therapeutic leash" as he put it. The doctor himself had to be hospitalised. It was shortly before this doctor-patient separation that the offender committed yet another sex offence.

A few days later, he visited the psychiatrist at his sickbed (he had told the doctor that he had been allowed to go to town under supervision). He was believed.

A short while later, he again raped two women.

According to the prosecutor and the bench, the psychiatrist should have anticipated these events.

Due to the "generally dangerous nature of the patient," the judge said, the doctor should not have allowed him to leave the premises without supervision.

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